





## To-day's Advertisements. NOTICE.

**\$45,000** to lend upon First  
Class Mortgage Security in  
large or small amounts.

Apply—  
**J. J. FRANCIS,**  
4, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1901. [511c]

TO LET.  
**NO. 6, ICE HOUSE LANE** and 3 GO-  
DOWNS in DUNDRELL STREET.  
Apply to  
**A. RUMJAHN,**  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [542c]

FOR SALE.  
**25 OREGON PINE PLANKS** 10' x 3',  
Cheap.  
Apply to  
**C. E. WARREN,**  
25, Aberdeen Street.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [544c]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,**  
LIMITED.  
FOR SWATOW AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"  
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant,  
at Noon.  
For Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [543c]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,  
LIMITED.  
FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.  
THE Company's Steamship

"DAIJIN MARU,"  
Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant,  
at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [526c]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY.  
STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.  
(In close connection with the Co's Accelerated  
Line to TRIESTE).  
THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"  
Captain Matenich, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, 11 A.M.  
For Information as to Passage and Freight,  
apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [514c]

## For Sale.

NOW READY.

## A PAMPHLET

SOME SERIOUS LOCAL PROBLEMS  
AND  
A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING  
WITH THEM.  
BEING A LECTURE DELIVERED  
BEFORE  
THE ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY  
BY  
**MR. H. E. POLLOCK,**  
Barrister-at-Law.

To be obtained at the Office of This Paper.  
PRICE 50 CENTS.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

NOW READY.

AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
RECEPTION OF H.M.S. "TERRIBLE,"  
IN  
HONGKONG  
AND THE  
FESTIVITIES CONNECTED  
THEREWITH,  
WITH A  
WOODCUT OF THE "TERRIBLE."

To be obtained at the Office of This Paper.  
PRICE 30 CENTS.

As only a limited number have been printed  
intending purchasers should send their Orders  
early, for the issue of this interesting souvenir  
will soon be exhausted.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

## Intimations.

## EYE-SIGHT.

**MR. N. LAZARUS,**  
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,  
may be consulted for SPECTACLES  
at 16, Queen's Road, Central.  
(R. HOUGHTON & Co.)  
(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).  
Business hours:—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A GREAT proportion of catarrhs and  
diseases affecting those advancing in life  
occur to those having some deficiency in the  
construction of the eyes—the many years of  
'Eye Strain' ending in serious forms of disease.  
Glasses specially adapted in youth to those  
requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells  
of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters  
running together; any of these symptoms indi-  
cate a deficiency in the form of the eye requir-  
ing Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. Lazarus supplies his SPECTACLES  
only after testing the sight.  
ADVANCE FREE. [1453b]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to inform my Patrons and Public  
Generally that I have REMOVED my  
Stores from No. 13 to No. 5, D'AGUIAR  
STREET.

**H. RUTTONJEE,**  
5, D'Aguiar Street.

## Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS

## AERATED WATERS

IN THE FAR EAST.

OUR NEW FACTORY, facing  
the sea at the PRAYA RECLAMATION,  
is constructed with every attention  
to the best principles that sanitary  
science can suggest.

A perfect System of Filtration is  
employed guaranteeing Absolute puri-  
ty.

The Machinery used is of the latest  
Type.

A STAFF OF ENGLISH EXPERTS  
attends to every detail of the Manu-  
facture.

The Waters produced are of the  
highest class and excellence: as testi-  
fied to by the best English makers.

**A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,**

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong.

## MARRIAGES.

At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on the  
11th of May, **FREDERICK WILLIAMS ROW-  
LAND**, I. M. Customs, Shanghai, to **ELIZABETH  
MABEL TURNER**, of Hongkong.

On the 14th May, at H. B. M. Consulate-  
General, afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathed-  
ral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., **JAMES  
HECTOR WATTS**, C.M.G., of Tientsin, to  
**SALOME LOUISE**, eldest daughter of Osborne  
and Salome Elizabeth Middleton of Shanghai.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1901.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, May 17th.

The House of Commons has adopted Mr.  
Brodrick's resolution approving the military  
proposals of the Government. The House  
rejected Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's  
amendment that the Government's proposals  
were inadequate to the wants of the Empire,  
and an undue increase of armaments which  
might be provocative. Some of the Unionists  
abstained from the voting, which was, on  
strictly party lines.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—  
On the 19th at 12.10 p.m. the barometer has  
risen in S. China and Luzon. Pressure is high  
between the E. coast of China and W. Japan,  
and low probably over the W. part of the China  
Sea. Gradients slight to moderate with fresh  
E. winds on the coast, and strong N.E. and E.  
winds in the N. part of the China Sea. Fore-  
cast:—Strong to fresh E. winds; fair.

On the 20th at 12.10 p.m. the barometer has  
fallen on the China coast, particularly in the  
North. A depression appears to be moving  
Eastwards over N. China. Gradients slight  
with light variable winds in S. China. Fore-  
cast:—Varying winds, light; fine.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GOOD shorthand reporter is wanted, vide  
advertisement appearing elsewhere.

**W. A. RUBLEE**, Esq., has been recognized as  
Consul-General at Hongkong for the United  
States.

**H. E. the Governor** has appointed **E. A. Irving**  
to be a member of and Hon. Secretary to the  
Board of Examiners.

THE *Gazette* notifies that the fees payable in  
the Bellis Public School will be raised to  
\$1.50 per pupil per mensem, from the beginning  
of next term.

THE Governor has appointed the Rev. H. R.  
Wells to be a member of the Board of Examiners  
during the absence from the Colony of the Rev.  
T. W. Pearce.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Netherstone Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donation to the  
funds of the Hospitals:—  
Pork, Guild, £300.

By a Proclamation in the *Gazette* of the 18th  
inst. exportation of arms and ammunition from  
this Colony is prohibited for a further period of  
six months from and including May 28th inst.

## NOTICE.

Our Special Edition is now on sale and may  
be obtained on application. Price fifty cents.  
Intending purchasers are advised to order  
early. See advertisement appearing elsewhere.

**MESSRS. LANKE & ROGGE**, courteously inform  
us that they have received telegraphic advice  
from Mr. W. J. Hale & Co. Saigon, that at Saigon  
12 days' quarantine (including passage) is  
established against all vessels arriving from  
Amoy.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that ships con-  
veying Chinese Passengers, under the provisions  
of Ordinance No. 1 of 1889, will not be allowed  
to carry them on the Upper or Weather Deck,  
between the 1st of June and the 15th of October  
inclusive.

From the number of prosecutions at the  
Magistracy this morning for plying rickshaws  
and hawking without licences, one would have  
been led to imagine that the bulk of our Chi-  
nese population had been amusing themselves  
as amateur rickshamen and hawkers.

**COMMANDER W. C. Pakenham** took over  
command of H.M.S. *Daphne* yesterday, in  
succession to Commander C. W. Wainwright-  
Ingram, brother of the new Bishop of London,  
who leaves for England on the P. & O. S.  
*Benegal*.

THE Tientsin paper of the 11th inst. says:—  
The 4th Brigade troops who have been doing  
duty down the river between here and Taku,  
are to be relieved by Hongkong Regiment  
units, whose duties on the Tientsin Peking  
road are being largely taken over by 14th Sikhs.

We shall be obliged if any subscriber on  
receiving his paper late or irregularly will  
write on the Wrapper of the paper the Time of  
delivery, etc., and forward the Wrapper to the  
Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*, 50,  
Queen's Road, Central. The wrapper will  
enable us to check the delivery coolies.

It may be noticed that we are publishing a  
gazette of interest to the shipping community  
generally, giving the names of officers on leave,  
promotions, transfers, etc. We imagine it will  
be found useful by many shipping people here,  
who can see at a glance where their friends are  
at the time. We shall be much obliged for  
any information from our readers tending to  
keep the column up to date.

THE *News Press* correspondent at Hankow  
writes saying that the tea market has already  
opened, without much success in any direction.  
The buyers, British and Russian, have all  
arrived there and have been disappointed be-  
cause of the bad quality of tea this year. The  
reason given for this is that in the spring just  
gone by when the leaves were just coming forth  
there had been too much rain in the tea dis-  
tricts whilst at the time of plucking the leaves,  
a sand-storm was experienced. Consequently,  
the majority of leaves became muddy and un-  
clean. The market price for Ningchow or  
Oolong Tea (Black), varies from Tls. 45 to Tls.  
50 per picul.

A letter having been received from the  
Government on the 15th April announcing that  
Manila had been proclaimed by the Gov-  
ernor in Council to be an infected port, in-  
formation of the fact was at once supplied to  
the local Press.

Some conversation ensued on an inquiry by  
the Chairman as to what information this step  
had been grounded on.

THE PIRACY OF REUTER'S POLITICAL  
TELEGRAMS.

Read letter from the Manager of the *M. C.  
Herald*, Shanghai, dated 1st May, calling  
attention to the fact that piracy of the telegrams  
in this Colony—viz., their despatch by wire to  
Shanghai as soon as printed—and enclosing  
copy of an extract from the opinion of Mr. J. J.  
Francis, K.C., in which various steps were  
suggested, and asking if the Chamber, through  
its Representative in the Legislative Council,  
would kindly introduce some amendment to  
the ordinance (No. 12 of 1894) specially framed  
for the protection of these messages.

After some discussion, it was decided to take  
steps to discover the offender with a view to  
his prosecution.

This was all the business of public interest.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a monthly meeting of the General Com-  
mittee of the Hongkong General Chamber of  
Commerce, held at the Chamber Room, City  
Hall, on the 18th May, 1901, at noon.—Pre-  
sent, Sir Thomas Jackson, (Chairman), Mr.  
C. S. Sharp, (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. A.  
Haupt, Hon. J. J. Keswick, W. Pante, R. L.  
Richardson, N. A. Siebs, H. E. Tomkins,  
Hon. J. Thurburn, (ex officio), and R. C. Wilcox  
(Secretary).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting  
(held 17th April) and of the special meeting  
held on the 27th idem were read and confirmed.  
NEW MEMBER.

The Secretary reported that the Hamburg-  
Amerika Line had been admitted to mem-  
bership of the Chamber since the last meeting.

THE CHINESE TARIFF AND THE WAR  
INDEMNITIES.

Read letter from the Shanghai General  
Chamber of Commerce, dated 6th May, en-  
closing copy of a telegram addressed by that  
body to the Chambers of Commerce at London,  
Paris, Berlin, and New York, protesting against  
hasty treatment of the tariff question as de-  
stroying the only leverage for obtaining redress  
of anti-treaty grievances and as threatening  
trade expansion.

Decided, when replying, to reciprocate by  
forwarding copy of this Chamber's telegram of  
the 3rd inst. to the London Chamber of Com-  
merce.

The Chairman, referring to this question,  
said it was clear from Lord Cranborne's state-  
ment, as telegraphed by Reuter (which he read),  
that the British Government appreciated the position,  
and that it was very satisfactory to find them  
holding out for the very conditions mentioned  
in the Chamber's telegram recently despatched  
to London. It was interesting to note, in this  
connection, that the *N.C. Daily News* cor-  
respondent at Peking had telegraphed on the  
7th instant:—

"The Foreign Ministers to-day agreed to  
inform the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of the  
amount of the indemnities to be asked for.  
They also agreed to stipulate for the aboli-  
tion of lekin, the establishment of the tariff  
on a gold basis, the free navigation of the  
inland waters of China, and the removal of  
the obstacles presented by the Bars at Woo-  
sung and Taku. The latter point agreed as to  
the opening of the whole of China freely to  
foreign trade. Sir Ernest Satow objects to  
this as long as extra-territoriality obtains."

Placing the Tariff on a gold basis would  
practically mean doubling it. A present the  
Chinese Government justly complain that they  
are losing heavily owing to the fall in ex-  
change. Probably this is the reason the British  
Government object to any other increase in the  
Tariff, which might have the effect in rendering  
it almost prohibitive in some directions. He  
thought the majority of the Foreign Ministers  
intended to hold this Tariff question in *terro-  
rem* over the heads of the Chinese Government  
until outstanding commercial grievances were  
finally adjusted.

THE REGULATION OF SAILING CRAFT IN  
HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Read letter from Colonial Secretary, dated  
18th April, announcing that the Government  
were in communication with the Government  
of the Straits Settlements, presumably as  
to the rules adopted in Singapore for the  
regulation of sailing craft in that harbour.  
The Secretary said that no further letter had  
been received since.

The Chairman said that all they could do  
now was to await the result of the Government's  
reference to Singapore.

MANILA DECLARED AN INFECTED PORT.

A letter having been received from the  
Government on the 15th April announcing that  
Manila had been proclaimed by the Gov-  
ernor in Council to be an infected port, in-  
formation of the fact was at once supplied to  
the local Press.

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the Chairman as to what information this step  
had been grounded on.

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attention to the fact that piracy of the telegrams  
in this Colony—viz., their despatch by wire to  
Shanghai as soon as printed—and enclosing  
copy of an extract from the opinion of Mr. J. J.  
Francis, K.C., in which various steps were  
suggested, and asking if the Chamber, through  
its Representative in the Legislative Council,  
would kindly introduce some amendment to  
the ordinance (No. 12 of 1894) specially framed  
for the protection of these messages.

After some discussion, it was decided to take  
steps to discover the offender with a view to  
his prosecution.

This was all the business of public interest.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

The following Report from the General  
Officer Commanding in China and Hongkong  
to H.E. the Governor, appears in the *Gazette* of  
the 18th inst.:

## HEAD QUARTERS,

HONGKONG, May 2nd, 1901.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Com-  
mandant's Report on the training of the Hong-  
kong Volunteer Corps for the past year.

I am glad to see that the numerical strength  
of the Corps has attained the highly creditable  
total of 366 of all ranks; a strength that I hope  
may be maintained, but, I think, need not be  
increased.

"E" the Engineer Company, has done  
specially useful work in assisting the Royal  
Engineers in working the Electric Light In-  
stallations. Major Mould, R.E., speaks very  
highly of the attainments of some of the men,  
but of others he says they have put in very few  
attendances, and require more training. A  
very highly trained man are required for these  
duties. I hope that the company will make a  
point of maintaining a superior standard of  
efficiency in this branch of technical military  
training.

In para. 33 the Commandant states that no  
Rifle Range was at the disposal of the Corps.  
No application for a range was made, and I  
may say that if made, a range would have been  
allotted to him, for I hold that volunteers  
should be proficient in rifle shooting.

Para. 35.—A Revolver Range is situated  
near the Racquet Court, and could very easily  
have been made available if an application had  
been made for it.

Para. 44.—I hope that next autumn Stone-  
cutters' may be at the service of the Corps for  
its Annual Camp of Instruction.

At the parade for my Annual Inspection, I  
am glad to say that the numbers attending  
were good, an increase over that of last year,  
although I had again to call attention to the  
fact that there were too many 'Absent without  
leave.' I figures and that the majority of these  
absentees had left the Colony, either perma-  
nently or for a few months. In either case  
leave should have been applied for.

The parade itself was good. The men were  
steady in the ranks; the arms clean; the cloth-  
ing of uniform pattern; and the movements  
executed showed a marked improvement over

the two previous occasions when I have in-  
spected this Corps. I am satisfied that the  
Corps has taken itself seriously and is anxious  
to show that it is a reliable factor in the  
defence of the Colony.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. J. GASCOIGNE,  
Major-General,  
Commanding in China and Hongkong.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SUPREME COURT.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour Sir John Carrington,  
Kt., C.M.G., (Chief Justice).  
May 20th.

A SOLICITOR ENROLLED.  
Before the usual business of the court was  
commenced Mr. Pollock, Acting Attorney  
General, moved that Mr. Edmund Charles  
Pontifex be enrolled as a Solicitor. The usual  
affidavits were put in and His Lordship wel-  
comed Mr. Pontifex to practice and hoped that  
he would prosper.

THE VITRIOL OUTRAGE.  
The first case called was that in which George  
Allen is charged with procuring the throwing  
of a corrosive fluid over George Reek. The  
Police Court proceedings were fully reported  
in our columns at the time.

On his name being called Allen stepped into  
the dock and on the charge being read over to  
him, pleaded "not guilty."

The following jury was then empanelled  
and sworn:—  
Messrs. David Gow, F. H. Hohake, G. G. J.  
Atzenroth, Arthur Klein, D. S. Gubbay, A. K.  
Lowe and N. H. Rutherford. The names of  
Messrs. L. A. da Silva and Wong Wa Foy  
were also drawn, but they were told by the  
Registrar to stand aside.

The Prisoner had no objection to any of the  
jury.

Mr. Pollock, Acting Attorney General, then  
explained to the jury that in effect Allen was  
charged with being an accessory before the fact  
and that in point of law this was held to be  
equally as criminal as the actual commission of  
the felony. He then went on to explain the  
law on the subject, telling the jury that it was  
not necessary that any actual communication  
be proved between the accessory and the  
criminal, and cited a case which bore upon the  
present one.

He then proceeded to relate the principal  
facts of the case as given in the Police Court  
proceedings.

Yeung Kuen, stated:—I am a prisoner in  
Victoria Gaol under sentence of 3 years for  
procuring Lo Tsui to throw a corrosive fluid  
on one George Reek.

Here Mr. Hays came into Court and Mr.  
Francis objected to his presence while evidence  
was being given.

Mr. Reek and Lo Tsui were brought into  
Court and identified by the Witness.

Witness continuing:—I was formerly em-  
ployed in the Naval Yard for about ten years  
as a storehouse man, to get goods out of the  
stores on receiving orders from the Prisoner,  
who was employed in the same store with me.  
He was there a few years before I joined. He  
was my superior in the store and I was under  
him the whole ten years. The Prisoner first  
spoke to me with reference to an assault on  
Mr. Reek on 15th February last. He said to  
me, "Can you get a man to strike Mr.  
Reek?" I said, "Let me see about it; I will  
go and look for one." Then I went to a  
blacksmith's store and asked Leung Pui to  
go and look for a man. I was not able to  
get a man. On the 4th March last the  
Prisoner asked me if I had succeeded in get-  
ting a man. I told him it was very hard to get a man.  
About 10.30 a.m. on the same day, Prisoner  
said to me, "There is an easy way." He then  
gave me a piece of blotting-paper with some  
writing on it in English and told me to go and  
buy some medicine water and to get a man to  
throw it on Mr. Reek. I then gave the paper to  
a man named Cheung Yeng to buy the medi-  
cine water. Cheung Yeng went to Watson's  
Dispensary and came back saying there was  
none for sale. He then went to the German  
Dispensary and brought back a bottle contain-  
ing medicine water. On the 5th March I found  
Leung Pui and he went and got hold of Cheung  
Fu to throw the medicine water. I heard him  
tell Cheung Fu to throw the medicine water and  
he promised to do so, but somehow or other  
he refused to do it. It was not until the  
Cheung Yeng then brought some more medicine  
water on the 5th March. On the morning of  
4th March Leung Pui found Lo Tsui for me.  
Lo Tsui, Leung Pui, Lo Tsui and myself were  
together in Wing Fung Street, near Wanchai,  
at about 6 a.m. Lo Tsui promised to throw the  
medicine water on Mr. Reek. I then handed  
him the medicine water and also gave him a  
cent to buy a bowl. Then we all four walked  
down to the Praya. Shortly after six we saw  
Mr. Reek walking along the Praya. Lo Tsui  
poured the medicine water into the bowl and  
threw it on Mr. Reek. Then I went away.  
About 7 I went to work at the Naval Yard  
and at about ten o'clock the Prisoner gave me  
ten dollars to pay to Lo Tsui. When he hand-  
ed me the money he said, "Go and pay it to  
the man who threw the medicine water."

We stopped work at noon, and I went to the  
Heung Yee house and there met Leung Pui  
and Lo Tsui. I handed Leung Pui ten dollars  
and asked him to pay it to Lo Tsui. I had  
seen Lo Tsui on 13th March and on the 12th.  
Also at his house in Jardine's Bazaar. I spoke  
to him about the matter and said, "Lo Tsui, a  
foreigner wants a man to do a certain thing,  
are you willing to do it?" I said, "A foreigner  
wants a man to throw medicine water on an  
Englishman, he is willing to pay ten dollars;  
are you willing to do it?" Lo Tsui said, "I  
am willing; when do you want me to go?" I  
said, "Any time you like." Then I went away.  
I saw him again, on 13th March, at the  
same place. I spoke to him about the  
matter and he promised to do it on the follow-  
ing day. I did not tell him who the English-  
man was upon whom the water was to be  
thrown. On the morning of 14th March I  
pointed out Mr. Reek to Lo Tsui and told  
him to throw the medicine water on him. The  
Prisoner told me no reason why he wanted the  
medicine water thrown on Mr. Reek and said  
nothing about the relations between them. I  
told the Magistrate that I did not know if Mr.  
Reek was ill-felling between Prisoner and Reek  
but that they did not appear to be on good  
terms. Prisoner said nothing on the subject  
to me.

After the question had been put in various  
ways, to all of which Mr. Francis objected,  
witness said that the Prisoner had told him  
that Mr. Reek was on bad terms with him.

Witness continuing:—The Prisoner several  
times asked Witness, "What about that matter;  
anybody going to do it?" There was a Chi-  
nese man holding a position between those of Wil-  
ness and Prisoner.

By Mr. Francis:—Lo Tsui was now and then  
employed in the Naval Yard as a coolie.  
During March last about a hundred or so out-  
side coolies were employed daily. When they  
came at 7 a.m. they get a ticket. They go out  
at noon and return at 1.30 p.m. In January,  
February and March some of the coolies were

told to come back at 12.30 as there was a lot of  
work to do. If a man didn't turn up at 12.30  
Mr. Reek refused to pay him, taking two out-  
side coolies in his place and dividing the day's  
pay between them. If a man was a minute late  
he lost his half day's pay. Even if a man  
came late and worked all the afternoon he lost  
his pay. Mr. Blake was there before Mr.  
Reek. He was not so strict as Mr. Reek. I  
was employed in and out of the store-room.  
When there was nothing to do I was some-  
times inside and sometimes outside the store-  
room. Prisoner had a small desk in Store  
No. 7. He was also in charge of No. 12 D.  
and also No. 9. I slept and ate at the 15th



me. This was about 28th February last. I said he first spoke to me about it and that is why I said that that was the first time.

The Court then adjourned for the afternoon. On the case being resumed after tea, Mr. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General said, that he proposed to proceed with the case.

Lo Tsoi, stated: I am a prisoner in Victoria Gaol under a sentence of three years for throwing a corrosive fluid on Mr. Reek. I pleaded guilty at last Sessions. I was a coolie and had been employed in the Naval Yard. I know Yuen Kuen. He spoke to me about throwing fluid over Mr. Reek. The first time was on the evening of 12th March between seven and eight. He came to my place in Jardines Bazaar. Mr. Francis objected to Witness being asked what Yuen Kuen said to him, but the objection was not allowed.

Witness continuing:—He said, "There is an old prejudice existing between a foreigner and a Chinese." He asked me if I would go and throw medicine water on the storekeeper. I said, "That is very serious." Then he asked me to go and do it and offered me ten dollars if I would. I said, "I am not going to do it." He said, "You need not be afraid about it; I will engage a lawyer to help you." I then asked what sort of medicine water and was told it would not do any harm. I did not promise to do it then. When he was leaving he said he would call again next night. About nine next evening Yuen Kuen came again. He said, "Don't you forget to attend to that matter; I'll give you a few dollars more; you go up there to-morrow and I will give you the medicine water. On the following morning, about six o'clock, I and Lo Tsoi went to Ship Street where we met Leung Pin. I saw a European, Yuen Kuen then took me into a lane and gave me a bottle to buy a bowl, which I did, and then returned to the Prison where Yuen Kuen gave me a bottle half full of medicine water. Yuen Kuen said the storekeeper would arrive by the convent at about 6.35. We were walking about ten minutes and he said, "as soon as he arrives here, throw the water and run." I hesitated but he said I need not be afraid. About 6.35 the storekeeper was approaching. When he was about 5 or 6 feet from me Yuen Kuen pointed him out. At his request I poured the medicine water into the bowl and while I did, Yuen Kuen walked away. When the storekeeper came up, I poured the stuff over him and ran away. I was arrested at Wanchai the same afternoon about four. Yuen Kuen did not mention any name to me, he simply said foreigner.

Mr. Francis had no questions.

By His Lordship:—I knew the Prisoner from being employed in the Naval Yard. I knew his name.

Thomas Jabez Wilde, Assistant Government Analyst deposed to having examined the clothes worn by Reek, on the day of the outrage. The stains were those of nitric acid. Nitric acid was a corrosive fluid.

F. G. Reek, whose face bore a frightful scar caused by the acid, stated: I am leading man of stores at the Naval Yard. I have been there since June 1899. Prisoner was already there when I came. I am a storehouseman and I am his immediate superior. I have had occasion to speak to him on about a dozen occasions about stores being out of their proper places in the store. I never reported him. I lived in a flat in the same house with him, but did not meet with him. I had the upper flat and he the lower. I was living there about eleven months. I did not rent the flat from Prisoner but from an agent. He did his work fairly well so far as I am aware of. I had nitric acid poured over me on 14th March as I was on my way to the Naval Yard. I was wearing the clothes produced. I suspected nobody and was not aware of anyone who bore me any grudge. I have been under medical treatment until a week ago.

Mr. Reek here explained the nature of his injuries.

Continuing:—I have never quarrelled with Prisoner or anyone else.

By Mr. Francis:—I was in Naval Service when I came here. The faults found with Prisoner were minor ones and were always rectified; he seemed to receive them without grumbling. When I left his house we were on friendly terms and have been so ever since. His work was quite satisfactory so far as I was concerned. I have had occasion to find fault with Yuen Kuen and once reported him and he was fined a day's pay.

John Hays, stated:—I am a solicitor and managing clerk to Johnson Stokes and Master. I defended Yuen Kuen at the Police Court. During the hearing I went up to the Gaol once to see him and took an interpreter with me. I next saw him on the 3rd April, also at the Gaol, and on 17th April I saw him a third time with my interpreter and Mr. Robinson. On the 17th April I saw the Prisoner in my office. He came in at 12.10. He was shown in by a clerk, and after the usual civilities had been exchanged, he said I understand you are defending a man called Yuen Kuen at the Sessions. I said yes. He then asked if all our fees had been paid and on being told yes, said that if any more was wanted he would pay it. I told him he need not trouble. He then said "Supposing you get Yuen Kuen acquitted at the Sessions you will want more." I said no, we did not take cases on spec. He again assured me that if we did want more fees he would be happy to pay them. He then said "The names of some Europeans have been mentioned in the matter, haven't they?" I said "yes there have" (It is not good grammar My Lord, but I said it). He then said "Has Yuen Kuen mentioned any names?" I said yes, but that I was not at liberty to mention them. He then asked if I had any means of making Yuen Kuen hold his tongue. I said "no I can't make him hold his tongue; I can't put my hand in front of his mouth and stop his speaking." I can only advise him, as to what to say at his trial." He then said he hoped no names of Europeans would come out at the Sessions and that I would keep the names of Europeans back. I said I could make no promises. That if it was necessary names would be mentioned, both in the interests of my client and of justice. I at the same time told him that if it was not necessary to mention names they would not be mentioned. I asked him why he took an interest in a matter that only concerned a coolie. He said he had known Yuen Kuen for a long time and they had worked together so long that he took an interest in him. He then said "I would be rather hard on me to have my name dragged in after I have found the money." Then he went away. I dictated a statement to a shorthand clerk of what took place and after he had transcribed it I corrected it. Prisoner came in at 12.10 and I dictated my statement at once.

By Mr. Francis:—I jumped to no conclusions. I had grave suspicions as to Allen being mixed up in the trial. This was partly the reason I had a record of the statement made. I also thought it was an incriminating statement and might have to be referred to. I had not, briefed Mr. Robinson formally at the time. It was partly on account of the interview that Mr. Robinson went with me to see Yuen Kuen. Allen and Reek were the names I meant when I said names had been mentioned in connection with the case. Allen was, so far as I know the only one whose name was coupled with the crime. I said "names of Europeans" because Reek's name as well as

Allen's had been mentioned. I thought this a trial by the press. I looked at a copy of the account of the interview this morning. My object in going to see my client on that afternoon was that owing to my convictions that there was no other person behind the crime I thought it my duty to go and see him with reference to what he should do at the Criminal Sessions. I did not urge him to say that Allen was at the back of him. On 3rd April I went to see my client. I had been told that he had told one of the warders that he intended to tell the whole truth and I went to see him about it. He told me that Allen had first asked him to get a man to strike Reek and afterwards to throw fluid on him. At the interview on the 17th I told Yuen Kuen that Allen had been to see me and made a certain statement. He then made a statement in Chinese which my interpreter took down in writing.

(Case Proceeding.)

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

HALF A BRICK.

Heaving half a brick at an Indian Constable, cool Li Fook \$15 or three weeks. He went to gaol.

THEFT.

Ng San, described as a carpenter, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing a purse containing \$14 from Sui Tim. He had a previous conviction recorded against him.

BURGLARY.

For breaking into No. 4 Fuk Tsun Heung and stealing 14 pieces of clothing and a pair of shoes, Lui Yun was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DRUNK.

Patrick Page, a seaman from the s.s. *Kanza*, pleaded guilty to behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in Praya East yesterday. Mr. Hazeland imposed the usual \$3 or 14 days.

NO DINNERS.

Mr. Van Epps, the undertaker, lent his cook a dollar on Saturday. Result, no cook, no dinner. It took the cook until late Sunday night to spend his dollar and then he returned. Result \$5 or 14 days.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

SHANGHAI, May 14th.

A Proposed Change of Names.

Natives from Peking who have come down to Shanghai report that it is proposed to change the name of the Chunwen gate of Peking into the "Ketteler" gate (Ketteler-men) after the late German Minister Baron von Ketteler, and the Drum Tower hitherto known as the Eastern Tower or "Tung Tai-lou" in the vicinity of which the late Baron was murdered by a petty officer of Yung Lu's personal corps last June, into Memorial Arch or "Hsin-piao Pail-fang."

In this connection, according to the *Shenpan's* editor, "It is improbable that the Plenipotentiaries will consent to such a proposition."

THE KIANGSU MINT.

A dispatch from Nanking reports that H. E. Liu Kun-yi has lately engaged from Europe an expert to take charge of the coining of silver dollars and subsidiary pieces at the Kiangsu Mint, Nanking, and that this expert will be given the supreme control and direction of the place.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

The local mandarins have received a Hsian telegram informing them that the Court will surely reach Kiatingfu, the capital of Honan province, before the end of the 5th moon (or about the middle of next June).—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE INDEMNITY SETTLED AT 450,000,000 TAELS.

H. E. Liu Kun-yi, Viceroy at Nanking, has received a telegram from Peking to the effect that the amount of the indemnity has been settled at the sum of 450,000,000 taels, this amount excluding the indemnity to be payable to the Foreign Merchants in the North for damages done to their properties during the Boxer disturbance.

It is also understood that besides the indemnity amounting to 450,000,000 taels, there appears to be interest to the extent of 8,000,000 taels which is to be calculated, and paid in several instalments within 30 years.—*New Press*.

FOREIGN TROOPS WITHDRAW TO TIENTSIN.

The *New Press* of the 15th inst. says:—On the 9th inst., the Chinese Plenipotentiaries received official despatches from the various Foreign Ministers at Peking in which the latter officially informed the former that commencing on the 8th inst., and occupying 3 or 4 weeks, the foreign troops now in Peking would be withdrawn to Tientsin.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JIM WATTS C.M.G. OF TIENTSIN.

Mr. Jim Watts, of Tientsin, was married in the British Consulate-General and afterwards in the Cathedral on the 14th of this month to Miss Middleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Middleton of Shanghai. The bridegroom, whose plucky ride to bring relief to Tientsin when it was so hard pressed in June last has become a matter of China history, has already received two decorations from foreign Governments for that lucky and daring ride, and has now won a pretty wife, all as the result of "A Day's Ride."

He is doubly lucky, for just as his marriage was being celebrated came the news that King Edward VII. had conferred upon the happy bridegroom the Order of Commander of St. Michael and St. George, so that he is now James Watts, Esq. C.M.G., a recognition usually only conferred upon British civil officials for long and successful services to the State. Oh lucky Jim! Then the mail came in bringing the following news:—The *London Gazette* notifies that "The King has been pleased to give and grant unto James Watts, Esq. His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of a Chevalier of the Royal Belgian Order of Leopold, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians in recognition of his active and distinguished service on the occasion of the recent siege of Tientsin." We heartily congratulate the gallant bridegroom upon the happy day and wish him and his bride happiness, long life, lots of brokerage, and a still more extensive alphabetical distinction in the future. Again, "Oh lucky Jim."—*The China Gazette*.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PEKING, May 14th.

It is announced to-day from headquarters:—According to the reports of Lieut. Kirsten everything is now quiet on the borders of Shansi, west of Peking. The nearest Chinese garrison is stationed at Tatungfu, in Shansi, where there are 3,000 men and thirty guns.

According to the reports of Lieut. des Arts quiet also prevails in the south-west of the province of Chihli. The nearest Chinese garrison in that district is at Lingshouhsien (about 15 miles W. N. W. of Chengtingfu, and 70 miles S. W. of Paoingfu, within the province of Chihli).

Lieut. von Kummer reports that the districts north-west of Kalgan are being disturbed by Mongolian troops, who threaten the mission stations.

The headquarters have issued orders in consequence that the Second Squadron of the East-Asiatic Cavalry, and the second company of the Second Regiment of East-Asiatic Infantry proceed at once to Kalgan. The base of operations, however, will remain at Chatao, on the Great Wall. It is intended that later, Chinese troops shall garrison Kalgan in place of the Germans.

Notwithstanding the official reports, the following telegraphic information reaches here from Paoingfu: Bands of robbers again overrun the entire country south of Paoingfu. They have quite recently attacked a Chinese Christian village about 18 miles south of Paoingfu. The Boxer movement is reviving everywhere.

The German soldier on police duty who shot the Russian officer, Lieut. Captain Telyakovskiy, has been discharged, the inquiry having proved that he acted in self-defence.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BERLIN, May 14th.

The whole Russian Press demands in very strong terms that a Russian Naval Station shall be erected without fail at Masampoh in spite of any objection that may be raised by Great Britain.

The Hamburg-America Line has purchased the steamers and goodwill of the Atlas Line in Liverpool, whose ships are running between New York and the West Indies.—*Ostasiatische Lloyd*.

WEI-HAI-WEI NEWS.

THE CRISIS IN COREA.

WEI-HAI-WEI, May 9th.

On Sunday afternoon the T.B.D. Officer brought important and sensational dispatches here from Admiral Bruce, now at Chemulpo, concerning events in the Hermit Kingdom.

It is a matter of common knowledge that relations have become strained between the Korean Government and their nominal servant, Mr. McLeay Brown. Mr. Brown, it appears, has received notice to quit.

His prompt appeal for English support has received an equally prompt response from Admiral Bruce and the military authorities here.

The news should be specially gratifying to the British community in the Far East, as being another indication of the determination of our Government to maintain British prestige even in a part of the world that Russia has long been coveting.

It is rumored that the action of the Korean Government is due to French and Russian intrigue, and that Japan is giving diplomatic assistance to England. Certain it is that our representative at Seoul is to receive all possible support, and every preparation has been made to send a small expeditionary force to Chemulpo.

On receipt of the dispatches, preparations were immediately made, by the Commissioner, Major-General Dowd, to send a force of 1,500 troops by H.M.S. *Terrible* to Chemulpo. The expedition is under orders to leave at six hours' notice.

THE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

include the 2nd Company, Southern Division, R.G.A., with 47 in guns and several 12-pounders, all under Major Powells.

Of the First Chinese Regiment six companies of 100 men each will be commanded by Major C. D. Bruce.

Major Dawes is to take four companies of the 28th Madras Infantry.

Detachments of Marines, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the Royal Engineers, are to swell the total. Major Cree, R.A.M.C., will take charge of No. 1 British General Hospital, and No. 1 Native General Hospital.

The whole force is to be commanded by Major-General Dowd, C.B., D.S.O., and Captain Colomb, D.A.A.G., will be Chief of the Staff.

Should it be necessary to dispatch this expedition Lieut. Col. Lowry, commanding the 28th Madras Infantry, will be Acting Commissioner in General Dowd's absence.—*N. C. Daily News*.

COREAN NEWS.

(Via Japan).

SEOUL, May 8th.

Chi Pyeng-jik, Premier, has presented a representation to the Emperor in favour of cancelling the French loan contract. A Cabinet meeting was held the day before yesterday, when it was decided to cancel the contract.

The French Minister to Seoul will lodge a demand with the Korean Government for an indemnity of yen 500,000 owing to cancellation of the loan contract.—*Yorodan*.

A FLOATING EXPOSITION FOR THE ORIENT.

A novel proposition to send to the Orient a floating exposition of American products is attracting wide attention on the Pacific Coast of America. Mr. George A. Newhall, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said on the subject: "To my mind no more practical method has ever been suggested for introducing American products in foreign lands, and especially in the Far East, where conservative people rarely travel abroad, and can be educated to an appreciation of our goods only by carrying to their very doors examples of what we have to offer them, California and San Francisco would receive special benefit from such an exposition sent out upon Pacific waters. Fronting us in the Orient are populous countries on the threshold of a mighty development, and presenting almost unparalleled opportunities for the extension of Western commerce. If we do not rise to the occasion, and by all the means at our command demonstrate the superior excellency of American products and manufactures, the European nations will pre-empt the field. The idea of a floating exposition is by no means wholly experimental. Some ten years ago Germany initiated the plan, and demonstrated its efficiency as a means of securing and extending trade. Our country assumes no risk in undertaking an enterprise whose success has already been proved on a small scale by that most practical of nations. It remains for this country to render it effective on a larger and grander scale, insuring a commensurate return."

## A PRIAR ARRESTED IN MANILA.

Quite a sensation was created in religious circles recently, says the *New American*, over the arrest of Padre Teodoro Fernandez, a Franciscan friar, by order of the native courts, for misrepresenting himself as the agent for the Franciscan order in the sale of property in the barrio Isla del Romero, Manila. The arrest was made at the instance of attorneys Robles and Ortigas, who represent Messrs. Mendonza and Co. the plaintiffs, in a civil case in reference to the property. The court admitted him to \$100,000 bail.

Never before in the history of the islands have the civil courts taken a priest in charge. Within the portals of the Church in Spanish days the officer of the law became powerless. All within were under the protection of the church, and the church was supreme. Criminals hunted by the police sought refuge in the church, and there they were safe. Many times has the Padre stood at the church door with his cross in his right hand and cowed a company of soldiers while the criminal was safe within.

90-day, there are Filipinos and many of them, who are worthy over the arrest of the padre. They claim it is a sacrilege, no matter what he has done, and attorneys Robles and Ortigas are listed by those fanatics as very bad hombres to do such a cruel thing to the man of God.

It appears that Padre Fernandez sold the property of the Franciscans in Isla del Romero when he was unauthorized to act as agent, and the purchasers have had trouble over the title. Finally it was traced to Fernandez, and now he will be obliged to stand trial like any other hombre.

DISAPPEARING BANGKOK.

The demolition now going on of the East Asiatic Company's old premises in Oriental Avenue leaves open to view the bar and dining room of the original Oriental Hotel of fifteen years ago. And what memories these old plank walls conjure up—shades of many long since departed across the great divide: recollections of the living many of them yet among us! They are in truth a motley lot of ghosts that crowd around the crazy old walls.

The gold mine promoter, whose banking account was the least prominent of his virtues; the lawyer, who talked of the "d-d-d" Communism; the lieutenant of the old slightly touched with the sun that shone at the "breach at Delhi"; the Count; the Baron; the Professor; Doctors galore; the rest Captains. Nor can one forget the gallant Jarck, and Salje "mine hosts" the best and fairest of caterers; "Jimmy" Marable, the electrical engineer, on a three years' strike with full pay; and Salomon, veritable embodiment of a bar-room Hawkeshaw. We can see them playing their interminable "Help yr' neighbour," a then popular game. The stakes were "drinks"; the implements dice and a piece of chalk. All played even if they gave no more solid assistance to one another. To drink was a point of honour, and its importance was never forgotten. Peace be to their memory! The old stranger in Bangkok, as elsewhere, is always eager to impress on one that the world went very well then, and that these are degenerate days. But as he sees the last few planks of the old building torn down, one may doubt if in his heart he does not believe that it is well that the old order has passed.—*Bangkok Times*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1899.

Barometer.....29.867

Thermometer.....76.2

Humidity.....84.0

Rainfall.....15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer.....29.88

Temperature.....81

Humidity.....67

Rainfall.....63

TO-DAY.

Monday, 20th May, 1901.

Chinese—3rd of 4th moon of 27th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 20min.

Sets.....5hr. 33min.

Moon—Max. Declination N. 1hr. 40m.

High water—Morning.....5hr. 38min.

Afternoon.....1hr. 50min.

Low water—Morning.....5hr. 16min.

Afternoon.....5hr. 53min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1506—Christopher Columbus died.

1843—Sir H. Pottinger invested with the insignia of a K.C.B. at Government House, Hongkong.

1858—Capture of the Taku forts.

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 21st May, 1901.

Chinese—4th of 4th moon of 27th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 19min.

Sets.....5hr. 33min.

Moon—Max. Declination N. 1hr. 40m.

High water—Morning.....5hr. 38min.

Afternoon.....1hr. 50min.

Low water—Morning.....5hr. 16min.

Afternoon.....5hr. 53min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—The delivery to the Canton authorities of 20,234 chests of opium completed.

1871—The Venetian troops entered Paris.

1873—Destructive tornado at Taiwan, Formosa.

1878—First parade of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery.

1887—The French mail steamer *Mensaleh* sunk near the Suddes from some accident to her machinery.

1892—Imperial Edict re anti-Christian literature issued.

1897—Russian Embassy arrived at Peking.

1898—Hon. J. H. S. Lockhart gazetted C.M.G.

1899—Two ladies assaulted in verandah under Burlington Arcade.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

Noon—N. Y. K. steamer *Mitsu Maru* leaves for Japanese ports.

3 p.m.—C. S. N. steamer *Suisang* leaves for Indian Ports.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.

Daylight—O. S. K. Co.'s steamer *Anping Maru* leaves for Coast Ports.

Noon—Ordinary General Meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., at the Dispensary.

Noon—Public Auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, at their Sales Rooms of the British steamer *Soborn* and the portion of her cargo remaining on board.

Noon—Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Mausang* leaves for Sandakan.

4 p.m.—I. C. Co.'s steamer *Yunsang* leaves for Manila.

5 p.m.—C. M. Co.'s steamer *Perla* leaves for Manila.

5 p.m.—A. L. Co.'s steamer *India* leaves for Japanese Ports.

Cargo ex *Metopone* subject to rent.

Cargo ex *Nuernberg* subject to rent.

Cargo ex *Gisela* subject to rent.

SHIPPING CAZETTE.

In future the *Telegraph* shipping form supplied to Captains of vessels will contain a heading for notices of officers and engineers transferred or on leave, etc. Friends will much oblige by giving this information:—

May 20th.

The officers of the American steamer *Tai-shan*, are Captain Patterson; T. Stephen, chief officer; W. Kay, chief engineer; Chas Stuart, 2nd officer; A. Adair, 2nd engineer; Taylor, 3rd engineer.

Jas. McDonald, chief engineer, s.s. *Chuan-shan*, has been promoted chief engineer, *Pak-shan*.

R. H. A. Keller, acting chief engineer, s.s. *Pak-shan*, has been promoted 2nd engineer, *Pak-shan*.

Jos. Brown, chief engineer, s.s. *Siam*, has been promoted chief engineer, *Chuan-shan*.

Fred. Dean 2nd engineer, s.s. *Siam*, has resigned his ship and joined the Siamese gunboat *Makut Nakagum*.

Percy Smith, Resigned P. W. D. joined s.s. *Pak-shan*, 3rd engineer.

E. J. Stoddart, chief engineer, s.s. *Diamond*, gone home.

Alex. Whyllie, 3rd engineer, s.s. *Diamond*, has been promoted chief engineer, *Diamond*.

T. H. Williamson, 3rd engineer, s.s. *Esmeralda*, has been promoted 3rd engineer, *Diamond*.



## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MIKE MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	To-morrow, 21st May, at Noon.
WAKASA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.
ROSETTA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
N. Tate	HAMA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
S. Yoshizawa	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA	FRIDAY, 24th May, at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 24th May, at 4 P.M.
H. Fraser	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 31st May, at Daylight.
INABA MARU		
W. Bainbridge		

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 11th June, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 4th July, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 30th July, at Noon.

## THE Twin Screw Steamship

"NIPPON MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Bills of Lading issued to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 18th May 1901.

## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, Operating the New First-class Steamships "INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION," between

HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.) Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

## THE Steamship

"INDRAVELLI," will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.) about 5th June, 1901.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports.

For through Rates of Freight and further information communicate with, or apply to, ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent, or to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

Via

The Overland Railways, and Atlantic and other Connecting Steamers.

Via Inland Sea of Japan and Honolulu.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 25th May, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"OPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

The U. S. M. Company's Steamship "CHINA," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Bills of Lading issued to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

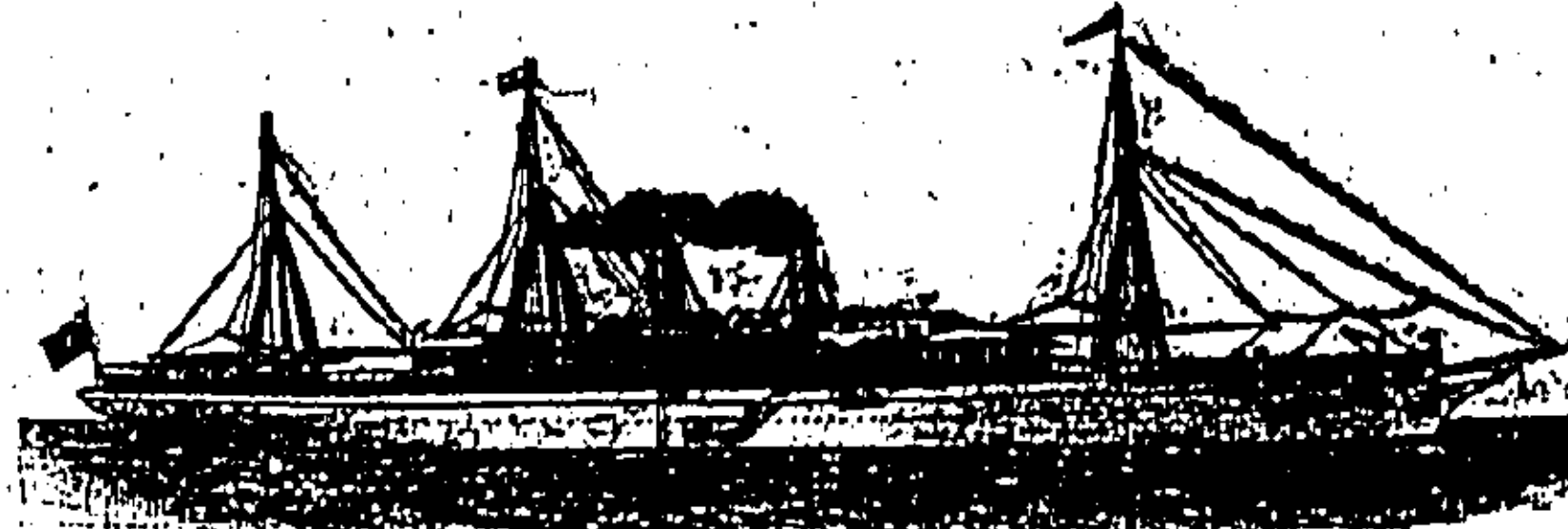
Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1901.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA	Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 5th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA	Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 26th June.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE)	24th May } Freight.
SEGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG)	31st May } Freight.
WITTENBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	10th June } Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	21st instant.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	21st instant.
AMOY, SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANGTUNG"	26th instant.
ILOILO and CEBU	"KAIKONG"	27th instant.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	10th June.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	10th June.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	28th May.
"	"GLAUCUS"	11th June.
"	"ALCIBIUS"	14th June.

S.S. "ACOLLES" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and will sail for SHANGHAI and JAPAN.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	28th May.
"	"DARDANUS"	11th June.
"	"MACHAON"	25th June.
"	"PROMETHEUS"	9th July.
"	"RHEIUS"	6th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG," Captain Tadd, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

## THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU," Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1901.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SANDAKAN.

## THE Company's Steamship

"MAUSANG," Captain Welsh, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"INDIA," Captain Ghezzi, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Belgian King, 1,379 | about | June 10

## THE Steamship

"BELGIAN KING," will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on or about the 10th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan, 15th May, 1901.

## UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

"INDRANI," Captain will be despatched as above on or about the 25th June.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

## THE Steamship

"ARARA," Captain will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 1st August.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

## THE Company's Steamship

"PERIA," Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

## THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG," Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

## THE Company's Screw Steamship

"KASUGA MARU," (3,873 Tons Gross, Captain H. Fraser), will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Mail Steamer is provided with Superior Accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

## THE Company's Steamship

"AKASHI MARU," Captain K. Sudzuki, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1901.

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

## THE Company's Steamship

"GLENARTNEY," Captain Warner, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 20th June, 1901.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR, KIOS & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901.



## INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The following extracts from the *Literary Gazette* on the United States increase of population will be found interesting as applying to countries and nations in general.

The remarkable increase of population predicted for the United States by Dr. H. S. Pritchett in a recent article in *The Popular Science Monthly* was noted not long ago in these columns. From a study of the past increase, the writer attempted to deduce the law governing it, and this law was then applied to estimate the future increase. This process, which is called by mathematicians "extrapolation," is acknowledged by them to be exceedingly risky, even in pure mathematics, and it is doubly so in application to matters where future conditions are imperfectly known. In a communication to the magazine in which Dr. Pritchett's article appeared, Charles E. Woodruff, an officer in the regular army, asserts that the writer has not even taken into account some very well-known conditions. He says:

"He does not seem to have taken into consideration the density of population and what we might call the saturation-point or the maximum population which can be fed. A population far below its saturation-point will increase rapidly, but when it saturates the land there is no increase, and as we approach our saturation-point our rate will rapidly diminish to zero."

"We do not know what our saturation-point is under the present conditions of food production; but we produce far more than is needed for our twenty people per square mile. Nor can we estimate our future saturation-point, for no one can presume to predict what science will enable us to do in the way of food production, other than what by present methods can be forced from the soil. We can only estimate our limit, basing it upon the known densities in countries which have always been populated to their limit."

"The saturation-point rises with civilization, just as the saturation-point of air for water rises with the temperature. Cultivated land is said to produce 1,600 times as much food as an equal area of hunting land. Denmark, for instance, could support but 500 paleolithic people, and when their culture rose to the level of the present Patagonians, 1,000 could exist, and 1,500 of those on the level of the natives of Hudson's Bay. In the pastoral stage each family requires 2,000 acres, and France could not support 2,000 of such people. For centuries after the Norman conquest the whole of Europe could not support 100,000,000, or about 25 per square mile, while now there are 81."

"The saturation-point may remain stationary in an arrested civilization, the writer notes. China, for instance, is said to have had 400,000,000 for many centuries. On the other hand, in lands where food can be bought from abroad and paid for by manufactured goods, the population can go beyond the saturation-point. Great Britain is said to import one-third of her food, and her 300 people per mile place her far beyond the point of saturation. When the countries from which she buys have no surplus for sale, her population must decrease to about 200 per mile, which is all that she can feed. Should her factories fall through foreign competition, so that she cannot buy, she will also decrease in population, just as Ireland has done since the beginning of the last century. The writer goes on to say:

"America was saturated by savages in pre-Columbian times, and they were constantly at war for more room; but the land has always been far from saturation for civilized whites. Though we now export enough food for a large population, we cannot produce very much more, for all the useful land is now taken up. Fully sixty per cent. of the desert lands west of the 100th degree of longitude will never have water on it, and that alone will forever prevent us being as densely populated as Europe. Perhaps we can now support fully 125,000,000, or 34 per mile, a point which Dr. Pritchett calculates we shall reach in 1925, at our present rate. By that time we shall have farms on ten or fifteen per cent. of the arid lands, the limit of possible irrigation, and perhaps then we can support 200,000,000, the calculated population for 1950; but it is difficult to see how we can feed 300,000,000, our calculated numbers a little over a century hence, for that would be a density of about 125 per mile—far greater than Europe."

"It is also difficult to see how science is to produce food indefinitely, for the real basis of food production is the soil and vegetation, such as the changing of cellulose into starches and sugars. The possible limit is the amount of the sun's energy we can capture through vegetation. The calculated population of a thousand years hence, 41,000,000,000, or 11,000 per mile, is not at present conceivable."

The law of population, the writer points out, is that its increase depends upon its density, irrespective of the birth-rate. At the saturation-point the death-rate and the birth-rate must be equal, as they are now in China, where there is at the same time a large birth-rate and also a frightful destruction of life by pestilence, famine, and murder. He goes on to say:

"Our civilization will never tolerate such mortality, nor can the surplus migrate, as it has been doing from Europe for four hundred years. Yet we need have no fear of future famines and pestilence due to overcrowding and the necessary in India and China, for the solution of the problem will come of its own accord in a natural limitation of the size of families. By the time we have reached our maximum growth, it is quite likely that the number of children in American families will be less than three, or just enough to compensate for unavoidable deaths and still keep the population stationary. The deliberations of the Malthusian societies may appear very absurd, but they are merely discussing things which are sure to come about naturally and not artificially."

"Thus in Dr. Pritchett's estimates of our future population of 11,000 per square mile being based upon the rates of increase in a country far below its saturation-point, it seems that a better formula could have been obtained by taking the increases in European countries which probably have been saturated since the glacial times and supersaturated ever since they became maritime powers and could import food. Thus England had 5,500,000 in 1850, and only 6,500,000 in 1870 and less than 9,000,000 in 1890; since then, through food imports due to commerce, her rate of increase has been about thirteen per cent. per decade. Our rate, as above stated, was thirty-two per cent. in 1800, twenty-four per cent. in 1880, and the time it will be thirteen may be long before 1950, and it is quite likely to be zero with a century or two."

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:

Arthur, T. T.  
Auger, Bishop Van  
Armistead, Miss A. J.  
Anderson, R. A. J.  
Awmijn, Miss  
Aheri, J.  
Arthur, Mr.  
Agathe, G.  
Bannerman, J.  
Bursan, Chas.  
Bent, G.  
Bryan, M. R.  
Bernedo, J. G. G.  
Barnes, W. H. M.  
Barnes, W. H. M.  
Bubning, N.  
Bastchinsky, M. de  
Barton, Miss A. C.  
Barton, A. L. L.  
Buissonné, W. T.  
Benhan.  
Burrage, Miss  
Ayrer, A. C.  
Boyd, Mrs. J.  
Bergerowski, C.  
Burton, H.  
Candler, W.  
Chadling, Brothers &  
Co.

Carpenter, F. C.  
Child, H. E. A.  
Chapman, W.  
Carllidge, J.  
Cowie, E. H.  
Callesen, Capt. V.  
Comie, Mrs.  
Cahill, G.  
Cooke, L. F.  
Graig, J.  
Chanes, L. L.  
Comie, L. P.  
Chu, Miss R.  
Cunnington, J. C.  
Cunneen, Mrs.  
Drewes, Capt. H.  
Dannenberg, Miss E.  
Darlington, H.  
Dautewich, P.  
Dunbar, T. E.  
Dipple, Mrs. R.  
Deas, W. P.  
Davis, A.  
Dudson, W.  
Darley, Miss H.  
Denn, F.  
Etienne, C.  
Etzel, L. L.  
Elkins, S. B.  
Edwards, H. W. S.  
Fernandez, V. D.  
Frieburg, S. S.  
Fobris, G.  
Freeman, Miss V. W.  
French, Mrs.  
Fui, J. P.  
Goetz, F.  
Grant, W.  
Gyr, H. W.  
Glendinning, R.  
Goodwin, L.  
Georgeson, J.  
Grant, J. K.  
Grunstein, B.  
Gomes, J.  
Greenwood, F. G.  
Green, Mrs. G.  
Garratt, S.  
Grimes, J. B.  
Gordon, J. A.  
Graham, Miss L.  
Harkens, J.  
Herbenville, L. D.  
Honey, B.  
Hardy, R. J.  
Hachet, H.  
Hoag, P. F.  
Hooley, P. F. G.  
Hornmeyer, F. C.  
Huby, C.  
Harrison, Mrs. P.  
Hamilton, Mrs. H.  
Hallard, F. J.  
Haccock, A.  
Hay, Rev. N. E.  
Hall, G.  
Hall, B.  
Henderson, W. L.  
Heaney, Mrs.  
Hawler, W. L.  
Hakata, C.  
Harding, H. G.  
Hastie, J.  
Hawwood, T.  
Hugues, Mrs.  
Ingold, F.  
Insley, Mrs. H. R.  
Johnson, J.  
Jeffries, Rev. M.  
Joasiano, S.  
Jor, A. (Sailor)  
Jenkins, C. M.  
Jannot  
Jama, Mrs.  
Jansson, Andreas  
Kirkpatrick, M. C.  
Kirk, C. H.  
Keller, G.  
Karmants, S.  
Kirk, R.  
Kelton, W.  
Kuhn, F.  
Kneuzle and Streiff  
Kukman, G. W.  
Knapp, J. W.  
Kobruson, C. J.  
Lawing, C. C.  
London, H. J.  
Lester, H.  
Lyall, R.  
Lagaine, L.  
Lien, Miss  
Lohrer, A.

Carpetter, F. C.  
Child, H. E. A.  
Chapman, W.  
Carllidge, J.  
Cowie, E. H.  
Callesen, Capt. V.  
Comie, Mrs.  
Cahill, G.  
Cooke, L. F.  
Graig, J.  
Chanes, L. L.  
Comie, L. P.  
Chu, Miss R.  
Cunnington, J. C.  
Cunneen, Mrs.  
Drewes, Capt. H.  
Dannenberg, Miss E.  
Darlington, H.  
Dautewich, P.  
Dunbar, T. E.  
Dipple, Mrs. R.  
Deas, W. P.  
Davis, A.  
Dudson, W.  
Darley, Miss H.  
Denn, F.  
Etienne, C.  
Etzel, L. L.  
Elkins, S. B.  
Edwards, H. W. S.  
Fernandez, V. D.  
Frieburg, S. S.  
Fobris, G.  
Freeman, Miss V. W.  
French, Mrs.  
Fui, J. P.  
Goetz, F.  
Grant, W.  
Gyr, H. W.  
Glendinning, R.  
Goodwin, L.  
Georgeson, J.  
Grant, J. K.  
Grunstein, B.  
Gomes, J.  
Greenwood, F. G.  
Green, Mrs. G.  
Garratt, S.  
Grimes, J. B.  
Gordon, J. A.  
Graham, Miss L.  
Harkens, J.  
Herbenville, L. D.  
Honey, B.  
Hardy, R. J.  
Hachet, H.  
Hoag, P. F.  
Hooley, P. F. G.  
Hornmeyer, F. C.  
Huby, C.  
Harrison, Mrs. P.  
Hamilton, Mrs. H.  
Hallard, F. J.  
Haccock, A.  
Hay, Rev. N. E.  
Hall, G.  
Hall, B.  
Henderson, W. L.  
Heaney, Mrs.  
Hawler, W. L.  
Hakata, C.  
Harding, H. G.  
Hastie, J.  
Hawwood, T.  
Hugues, Mrs.  
Ingold, F.  
Insley, Mrs. H. R.  
Johnson, J.  
Jeffries, Rev. M.  
Joasiano, S.  
Jor, A. (Sailor)  
Jenkins, C. M.  
Jannot  
Jama, Mrs.  
Jansson, Andreas  
Kirkpatrick, M. C.  
Kirk, C. H.  
Keller, G.  
Karmants, S.  
Kirk, R.  
Kelton, W.  
Kuhn, F.  
Kneuzle and Streiff  
Kukman, G. W.  
Knapp, J. W.  
Kobruson, C. J.  
Lawing, C. C.  
London, H. J.  
Lester, H.  
Lyall, R.  
Lagaine, L.  
Lien, Miss  
Lohrer, A.

Carpetter, F. C.  
Child, H. E. A.  
Chapman, W.  
Carllidge, J.  
Cowie, E. H.  
Callesen, Capt. V.  
Comie, Mrs.  
Cahill, G.  
Cooke, L. F.  
Graig, J.  
Chanes, L. L.  
Comie, L. P.  
Chu, Miss R.  
Cunnington, J. C.  
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Drewes, Capt. H.  
Dannenberg, Miss E.  
Darlington, H.  
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Dunbar, T. E.  
Dipple, Mrs. R.  
Deas, W. P.  
Davis, A.  
Dudson, W.  
Darley, Miss H.  
Denn, F.  
Etienne, C.  
Etzel, L. L.  
Elkins, S. B.  
Edwards, H. W. S.  
Fernandez, V. D.  
Frieburg, S. S.  
Fobris, G.  
Freeman, Miss V. W.  
French, Mrs.  
Fui, J. P.  
Goetz, F.  
Grant, W.  
Gyr, H. W.  
Glendinning, R.  
Goodwin, L.  
Georgeson, J.  
Grant, J. K.  
Grunstein, B.  
Gomes, J.  
Greenwood, F. G.  
Green, Mrs. G.  
Garratt, S.  
Grimes, J. B.  
Gordon, J. A.  
Graham, Miss L.  
Harkens, J.  
Herbenville, L. D.  
Honey, B.  
Hardy, R. J.  
Hachet, H.  
Hoag, P. F.  
Hooley, P. F. G.  
Hornmeyer, F. C.  
Huby, C.  
Harrison, Mrs. P.  
Hamilton, Mrs. H.  
Hallard, F. J.  
Haccock, A.  
Hay, Rev. N. E.  
Hall, G.  
Hall, B.  
Henderson, W. L.  
Heaney, Mrs.  
Hawler, W. L.  
Hakata, C.  
Harding, H. G.  
Hastie, J.  
Hawwood, T.  
Hugues, Mrs.  
Ingold, F.  
Insley, Mrs. H. R.  
Johnson, J.  
Jeffries, Rev. M.  
Joasiano, S.  
Jor, A. (Sailor)  
Jenkins, C. M.  
Jannot  
Jama, Mrs.  
Jansson, Andreas  
Kirkpatrick, M. C.  
Kirk, C. H.  
Keller, G.  
Karmants, S.  
Kirk, R.  
Kelton, W.  
Kuhn, F.  
Kneuzle and Streiff  
Kukman, G. W.  
Knapp, J. W.  
Kobruson, C. J.  
Lawing, C. C.  
London, H. J.  
Lester, H.  
Lyall, R.  
Lagaine, L.  
Lien, Miss  
Lohrer, A.

Ahmed Dean, L.P.C.  
Johnson, C. E.  
Koch, Carl  
Kader Hadjie Mo-  
hammed Abdul  
Blank, Miss A. Arzan-  
dale, Southport. (1)  
Returned.  
Buta Singh  
Bova and Co., Supt.  
Brewery.  
Burkell All Khan,  
L.P.C. 856  
Bergmann, B. & R.  
Brimble, Capt. A.  
Bortolo, B.  
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Cotewall, H. R.  
Darnell, Miss F.  
Delhi, N. M. Khan  
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Fox, F.  
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Felicie, Blaz  
Fossuiane, A.  
Freeman, F. X. P.  
Frampson, Mrs. (3)  
Fahris, G. (Singapore)  
Gahor Khan  
Gewanal Singh, L.P.C.  
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Garcia, R.  
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Heca, Miss O.  
Hodge, Ed. G., Port-  
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602  
Hall, J. L.  
Harrison, R.  
Hall, Capt. F. (2)  
Hoashi, S.  
Haynes, J.  
Jawalla Singh, L.P.C.  
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"Relief" ..... H. Miller.  
"Relief" ..... P. Schneider.  
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"Santung" ..... R. O. Lloyd. (2)  
"Ulla" ..... Capt. Wilson.

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Dellaguz. Thangtai.  
Duncan Chesney. Thl.  
Farwell-Writer. Toksham.  
Fremourire. Torped Depot.  
Gee (Major). Turgens.  
Honjo. Tysongsoon.  
Kamchong. Watanabe.  
Kongyulong. Wingyulong.  
Kongyuchong. Yecan.  
Kwongsinglong. Yuenpow.  
Lahoponyu. 0208 (Swee Kee Chan).  
Lapraik. 0651, 4637 (Nam Hing).  
Lichenshang. 5233, 3266, 3964, 2875.  
Matthew, Joseph. 1331, 2250 (Wingon).  
Messagerie. Tai, West Point.  
Powlee. 5940 (Kwong Yu Yun).  
Quannong. 0651, 3031 (Nam Wan).  
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